LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION.

[Public-No. 1.] AN ACT making an appropriation to supply, in part, a deficiency in the appropriations for subsistence in kind of the army and volunteers during the year ending the 30th June, 1848.

1848.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the sum of one million of dollars be and the same is hereated, to supply in part a deficiency in the approeers during the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thou-and eight hundred and forty-eight, to be paid out of any mo

ney in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
ROBT. C. WINTHROP, Speaker of the House of Representatives. G. M. DALLAS,

President of the Senate. Approved, January 4, 1848. JAMES K. POLK.

[Public-No. 2.] AN ACT to authorize the issuing of a register to the barque Canton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-ives of the United States of America in Congress assem-ded, That there be issued, under the direction of the Secre-ary of the Treasury, a register for the barque Canton, for-nerly a Haytien vessel, but now owned by William T. Say-gard, J. R. Kimball, and H. C. Lowell, citizens of the State of Maine; and which said vessel, having been wrecked and ondemned on one of the Muscle Ridge Islands, was purchasd by them, and which they have caused to be repaired and efitted for sea again: *Provided*, It shall be proved to the efitted for sea again: Provided, it shall be proved to the attisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that the cost of repairs made in the United States, after the purchase of said vessel by the present owners, exceeds three-fourths of the original cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the United States.

Approved, January 14, 1848.

N ACT authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant a register to the barque Sarah and Eliza.

Best enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives the United States of America in Congress assembled, That ere be issued, under the direction of the Secretary of the reasury, a register for the barque Sarah and Eliza, formerly British vessel, but now owned by Joshua T. Jones, Charles Jones, and Thomas Bell, citizens of the State of New ork, and which said vessel, having been wrecked and commed on the coast of Maryland, was purchased by them. ork, and which said vessel, having been wrecked and com-mned on the coast of Maryland, was purchased by them, t off, and towed to New York, repaired, and refitted for sea: voided, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary the Treasury that the cost thereof, after the purchase of the d vessel by the present owners, exceeds three-fourths of the ginal cost of building a vessel of the same tonnage in the

Approved, January 24, 1848.

[PUBLIC—No. 4.]
ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to reorganize the General Land Office," approved July fourth, one thousand hight hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives the United States of America in Congress assembled, That t any time the number of patents for lands sold or granted lier the authority of the United States shall be such that the cornect has sized in reasonable time by the secretary apor the authority of the United States shall be such that y cannot be signed in reasonable time by the secretary appeted for that purpose under the sixth section of the above-ted act, that in that case the President shall be, and he is aby, authorized to appoint an assistant secretary to sign name; but the said assistant shall be employed by the exist direction of the President, and only for such time as may be accepted to the president of the p essary to bring up the arrears of patents which may ly for signature. pproved, January 26, 1848.

[Public-No. 5.] ACT concerning certain collection districts; and for other

purposes.
The it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative. the United States of America in Congress assembled, tfrom and after the passage of this act, Cold Spring, on north side of Long Island, in the State of New York, be the same is hereby made a port of delivery within the ction district of the port of New York, and that a surbe appointed by the President, with the advice and con-of the Senate, to reside at the said port of Cold Spring, shall have power to enrol and license vessels to be em-ed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and to enter and , and grant registers and other usual papers to vessels loyed in the whale fishery, under such restrictions and reoved in the whale isnery, under such restrictions as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem neces-and who shall give the usual bond, perform the usual s in the manner prescribed, and be entitled to receive the allowed by law to surveyors and collectors for the same s, and no more. But all cargoes chargeable with duties be entered and the duties paid at the port of New York, a permission shall be granted to discharge the same at Cold But all cargoes chargeable with duties that Greenport, on the northeast part of Long Island, delivery for the towns of Southhold and Riverhead, the collection district of the port of Sag Harbor, and surveyor be appointed by the President, with the ad-ad consent of the Senate, to reside at the said port of port, who shall have like powers and fees, and be under e restrictions, as is provided in this act for the surveyor old Spring; but all cargoes chargeable with duties sha e duties paid at the port of Sag Harbor, beion shall be granted to discharge the same a oved, January 26, 1848.

[Public-No. 6.] ACT to provide clothing for volunteers in the service the United States. le it enacted by the Senate and House of Represe f the United States of America in Congress assembled, n lieu of the money which, under existing laws, is alo volunteers as a commutation for clothing, the Presi nished with clothing in kind, at the same rates, according ics, as is provided for the troops of the regular army. ed, January 26, 1848.

TH OF GEORGE P. BARKER .- The Buffalo Republican 27th instant contains the announcement of the death gentleman, who was highly distinguished in his prothat of the law. He was at one time a member of se of Assembly of New York, for Erie county, and period Attorney General of the State, a post which with eminent credit.

s one of those Democrats in this State (says the ork Evening Post) who came out in open opposition disastrous measures of Mr. Tyler's Cabinet, supy a strong party in Congress, under which the anof Texas was consummated, and the present war upon the nation.

nust .- A large number of vessels are now employlying saw-dust to Charlestown, Massachusetts. It is for packing ice at Charlestown and Cambridge, the be income is now derived at several places in this the sale of pine saw-dust for this purpose, and the tion gives employment to considerable tonnage.

[Northampton (Mass.) Courier.

Daily Wisconsin, the Administration organ in Milexpresses confidently the following opinion : party or the men who overlook the home commerce

and rivers will he consigned to merited oblivion.'

FOR A GOOSE,-The Rev. CESAR OLWAY, in his was left solitary, without mete or offering. accident, was left solitary, without mate or offspring, and goslings. Now it happened, as is common, that r's wife had set a number of duck eggs under a hen, due time were incubated, and of course the duck soon as they came forth, ran with natural instinct to to follow the brood, and her selfishness dispo eep on dry land. In the mean while up sailed the d with a noisy gabble, which certainly (being internt leave them to my care, she swam up and down ducklings, and when they were tired with their cursion, she consigned them to the care of the hen. ng down came again the ducklings to the pond, was the goose waiting for them, and there stood the On this occasion we are not at all ie goose invited the hen-observing her maternal her back, and there sat, the ducklings swimming, se and hen after them up and down the point.

In a solitary event; day after day the hen was a not a solitary event; day after day the hen was a the goose, attending the duckings up and down to be in the goose, attending the duckings up and down to be in the goose, attending the duckings up and down to be in the second that the second the second t

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1848.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

After passing separate resolutions of thanks to General Scorr and General Taxion, and the Officers and Soldiers in their respective commands, for their achievements in Mexico during the last year—

Mr. WILMOT rose and asked leave to make a personal The SPEAKER said it would be in order only by the metal consent of the House.

The SPEAKER said it would be in order only by the general consent of the House.

No objection being made—
Mr. WILMOT was proceeding with his remarks; when Mr. ROOT rose and objected.

The objection, coming too late, was not received.
Mr. WILMOT (continuing) said he trusted that gentlemen would find that he was not disposed in any degree to abuse the courtesy or trespass far upon the indulgence which had been extended to him. It was the first time since he had been a member of this House that he had asked to have extended to him any indulgence of this character, and he should not now have made the request had it not been for the very extraordinary and peculiar character of an article which appeared in the "Union" of the 3d instant under its editorial head. As that is the second attack (said Mr. W.) which has been made upon me within the last few days in the editorial columns of that paper, the "venerable" editor who presides over it might think he was wanting in personal respect unless he noticed them. It is not, sir, I assure you, because I feel the slightest degree of inconvenience or pain under the lash which he chooses to apply to me. I feel entirely confident that any efforts which that gentleman may make to injure me before my constituents will be idle and abortive. My principles were known to them before I left my home; they were always freely promulgaded; and when I choose to avow them on this floor. I claim the right to do so, and I am enwere always freely promulgated; and when I choose to avow them on this floor, I claim the right to do so, and I am entirely indifferent what course the editor of the "Union" may see fit to take with reference to it. I will read the article to which I refer:

which I refer:

"Mr. D. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, is not content with the notoriety he has gained by his Proviso. We must have the Wilmot Proviso, No. 2. He has proposed a scheme of direct taxation—to fall, we presume, heavily on the slaves of the South. Fortunately, this day it was rejected in the House, several of the Whigs voting against it.

"The Administration does not ask such idle schemes and such mischievous allies. If this representative from Pennsylvania is not content with consulting wiser counsellors, he had better set up a school of his own, and call it the Wilmot school. If he means, however, to co-operate with the Republican party, we advise him to consult and act with them. The Administration has laid down its platform. Pursue its measures of finance, let them be honestly carried out, and we shall require no direct tax; but we will obtain what money we require on

tory to be acquired—through the columns of that paper, that it was a firebrand thrown into the ranks of the Democratic

member of his Cabinet.

This a "mischievous proposition" which I introduced!

"A firebrand!" says Mr. Ritchie. A "second proviso!" A second attempt to invade the principles of the Republican party! A second attempt to strike at that "peculiar" institution which this "venerable" editor seems always to any further; and he seems to think that gentlemen are actuated by no other motives or objects, in whatever movement they may make here. I had no paticular allusion to this species of property. If there had been no such property I should have made the same proposition; I did not propose to exempt it; I do not know why a few thousand capitalists of the South, who hold a certain species of property, should be exempt from taxation; but my object was to call upon the capital generally in all sections of the country—North and South, East and West—wherever found, to bear its just proportion of the burdens of the Government. This was my object; to this object my amendment was directed, and to this only. And this is a "heresy" in the Republican creed! A new doctrine in the Democratic party, is it? Mr. Ritchiedeclares it to be a heresy; that it must be kicked out of doors; and "fortunately," he tells us, "it was; several of the Whigs have of the denunciations of the "Union." I differ from that and "fortunately," he tells us, "it was; several of the Whigs voting against it." Mr. Ritchie, then, was fortunate in havoting against it. ne allies; it was fortunate for him that some few Whigh me to his aid and voted down this "mischievous" princito represent me as acting with the great body of the Whig party in support of a proposition which goes to overthrow the principles of the Democratic party, and that there was here and there a Whig who voted with the Democratic party, and that the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring, and there a Whig who voted with the Democratic party, and that the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring, that the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring, and the great burdens of the tree trade party; and the such results my proposition was directed. Every man knows that the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring, and the great burdens of the tree trade party; and the such results my proposition was directed. Every man knows that the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring, and the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring and the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring and the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring and the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring and the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring and the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring and the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring and the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring and the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring and the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring and the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring and the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring and the great burdens of Government rest upon the laboring and the great burdens of Government rest upon th proposition ! This is "several" of them, with a vengeance ! Several" to come up and sustain Mr. Ritchie's views in this natter! Let the old man beware; let him lock to the company he is in! While he denounces me as a "mischievous ally" of the Administration, such an one as he did not want, has taken into his bosom and confidence seventy-two

denounces my proposition; they vote against it: Thomas Ritchie and they act together upon it! There is another fact to which I wish to call the attention of There is another fact to which I wish to call the attention of the House. The honorable gentleman from Ohio, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Vinton,) that respectable and able gentleman, one of the seventy-two Whig allies of Mr. Ritchie, is not content with giving a silent vote, but gives his reasons for the course which the "Union" so highly approves, and for pursuing the opposite of which it case fit to visit me with so strong denunciations. When the so highly approves, and for pursuing the opposite of which it sees fit to visit me with so strong denunciations. When the proposition which I moved came before the House, the gentleman\*(Mr. Vinton) is reported as saying:

"There existed in the country two opposing parties on the subject of taxation and of trade: the Free-trade party and the Protection party. The doctrines of the Free-trade party ended necessarily in direct taxation. Thither they tended, and there they ended of necessity. The gentleman from Pennsylvanis was a free-trade man, and so far his introduction of an amendment in favor of direct taxation was all quite consistent. Mr. Vinton was not a free-trade man; and he never would agree to impose a direct tax while a system of indirect taxation would answer the purposes of Government." would answer the purposes of Government.'

I differ with the gentleman from Ohio that the dectrines of free-trade necessarily end in direct taxation to the extent which he lays down. The true free-trade doctrine is that the ordinery expenses of the Government in time of peace should be borne by an equitable system of duties on imports, but that all extraordinary demands upon the Treasury should be met by direct taxation. The doctrine of the protectionists is that no revenues shall be raised by direct taxes so long as the wants of the Government can possibly be met by loans or by indirect

Now, I would like to know what becomes of the free-trade principle if you commence increasing duties to meet extraor-dipary demands on the Treasury, like the present, and to avoid incurring a national debt, or to pay it off when contract-Increase the duties in this way, and you have a protec tive tariff; you fall into the hands of the protectionists tably; and that is-what the gentleman from Ohio and the whole Whig party seek, what they are endeavoring to accom plish by resisting direct taxation—by resisting this appeal to the great principles of the Republican party. They are seeking to force us back again upon the ground of protection, to bring upon us a high protective tariff; and Mr. Ritchie ought to know it, and does know it; and I charge him with coto know it, and does know it; and I charge him with cooperating with these high-tariff men, with abandoning the
doctrines of free-trade. He is willing that a debt of one or
two hundred millions should be accumulated, thus making it
absolutely necessary that the principle of a low tariff should be
abandoned and a high protective tariff resorted to, because
there is no other way of meeting these extraordinary expenditures except by direct taxation, which he so loudly con-If you have brought your tariff down in time of peace to the lowest point demanded by an economical administration of the Government, how are you to meet extraordinary expenditures the tariff or a resort to dis If the tariff be increased, do you not come upon the grounds of the protectionists? To avoid this is the policy of the Republi-

them from my youth. I adhere to them still. He charged me with deserting the tariff of 1846, and with laboring to defeat it in the last stages of its passage. This is not true, and I can bring "Father Ritchie" himself to prove it. I never gave a vote the intention or the effect of which was to defeat the bill. My votes will be found consistent with each other and with the sentiments declared in my speech on that subconcurrence with the amendment of the Senate, I voted twice against laying the bill on the table. But suppose it to be true that I did abandon the principles of free-trade, did I not come forward on the 1st of February with a proposition founded upon those principles, providing for raising by direct taxes revenue to meet the extraordinary expenditures incident to the two many and for the payment within a reasonable time of the debt

revenue to meet the extraordinary expenditures incident to the war, and for the payment within a reasonable time of the debt necessarily incurred in its prosecution? No sooner was this done than I am denounced as a "mischievous ally," This is is the consistency of Mr. Ritchie!

Again: he advises me "to consult wiser counsellors." If by this he means to imply that in moving in this measure I have consulted with the opponents of this Administration, I pronounce the insinuation false. I consulted with no man; I took counsel of my own judgment, and acted as I thought duty to my constituents required. If, on the other hand, I am to understand it as an invitation to take counsel of him, I respectfully decline. I would regard it as unsafe. I think he has arrived at that period of life when his judgment, if he ever had any, is unbalanced and unhinged. He has reached that period of old age known as second childhood, more feeble and more helpless than the first. I trust I will be able to show before I sit down that his deviations from party principles and policy have been so wanton and so fla-

be able to show before I sit down that his deviations from party principles and policy have been so wanton and so flagrant that it would be unsafe for any Democrat to rely upon his counsels or follow his advice.

But the most extraordinary and significant part of the article is that in which he informs me that the "platform is laid down" on which I am to stand. Now I appeal to every gentleman, can language more grossly insolent be employed towards a member of this House? It is substantially this The platform is laid down: if you choose to stand upon it well; but if you dare depart from it, I hold in my hand a lash with which to pursue you. I am commanded to walk between two parallel lines, and if perchance I step over, the anathemas of this man are fulminated upon my head; this man who professes to be the organ of the great Republicacy party of the Union, and who has done more to weaken and divide that party, by his narrow and sectional views, and by his demonstration of sound and unway-ring Democratic, than several of the Whigs voting against it.

"The Administration does not ask such idle schemes and such mischievous allies. It this representative from Pennsylvania is not content with consulting wiser counsellors, he had better set up a school of his own, and call it the Wilmot school. If he means, however, to co-operate with the Republican party, we advise him to consult and act with them. The Administration has laid down its platform. Pursue its measures of finance, let them be honestly carried out, and we shall require no direct tax; but we will obtain what money we require on moderate terma."

This, sir, it appears to me, is an article of the most extraordinary tone and character. In the first place, it denounces this "scheme" (as it is pleased to call it) of direct taxation as a "second proviso," as "another firebrand" thrown into the Republican ranks. We have heard for the last year—nay, more, ever since the introduction of the proviso which I had the honor to introduce to exclude slavery from apy territory to be acquired—through the columns of that paper, that it was a firebrand thrown into the ranks of the Democratic

of the public prints of every party organ that has existed since incorration in the establishment of the Government without finding its parallel. The principle here laid down is, that the Representative has no right to think or act for himself; that he has no right to consult the feelings or wishes of the constituency he represents, but that his highest duties are discharged when he follows blindly the path marked out for him by others—when her than the stands like a block upon the platform laid down for him. it was a firebrard thrown into the ranks of the Democratic party, which is likely to divide, and perhaps eventually to result in the defeat of that party. This has been the constant clamor of the "Union." We now hear from the same source that this is "Proviso No. 2." A proposition which, as a representative of the people, standing on my rights as a member of this House—which, on my responsibility to my people, and to God under the oath I have taken here—I have proposed for the purpose of drawing from the capital and wealth of the country some fair proportion of the expenses and burdens of this Government, is denounced as a firebrand by this pretended organ of the Administration—pretended organ, I say; God forbid I should accuse it of speaking the sentiments of the Administration. I do not believe that any article of this character can procure the endorsement of the President or any prudent member of his Cabinet.

This a "mischievous proposition" which I introduced!

Sir, what were the objects and purposes of my amenda honestly and fairly considered. I have already stated that it was to reach the capital and wealth of the country. I am one of those who believe that a great public debt is a great calamiinstitution when this "venerable editor seems always to have in view, and at which he seems to see some blows ruck in almost every movement that may be made here. Why, if a proposition is before Congress for the introduction of new territory into this Union, Mr. Ritchie sees nothing in it above and beyond the extension of slavery! If a proposition is introduced here for the purpose of raising money for the support of this Government in time of war, and for the payment of its chief Government in time of war, and for the payment of its extinguishment of the debt at an early day; and this, too, the first seeing editor areas pathing in the same policy be pursued by us, such will be its results here. So believing, I am anxious to provide for the extinguishment of the debt at an early day; and this, too, the first same policy be pursued by us, such will be its results here. of this Government in time of war, and for the payment of its debt, Mr. Ritchie, this far-seeing editor, sees nothing in that proposition but an effort to impose a tax upon a peculiar species of property. His vision is altogether unable to extend any further; and he seems to think that gentlemen are accontinued, it must be greatly increased. I hold that it is our continued, it must be greatly increased. I hold that it is our duty that we should at this time provide means for its early

share of the denunciations of the "Union." I differ from that gentleman in this: he would resort to this mode of raising reenue only in the event of a prolonged continuance of the war would advocate its adoption if the war were to cease to day. ple, which he charges me with attempting to interpolate into the creed of the Democratic party. Why, the language employed in this article, like every thing he says about me, is calculated and intended to mislead public opinion, and to place me in a false position before the country and my constituents; people from a portion of the burdens of taxation. Such, I un cause they have no pensioned presses to utter their grievances or to assail their rulers, therefore you would load them down until their very backs were broken. My proposition was to reach the capital of the country-to tax stocks rest, and personal property. I could not go into details as to the particular kinds of personal property on which I would have the has taken into his bosom and confidence seventy-two this tax imposed. This was the appropriate duty of the committee. Could I have gone into details, I should have designated as the objects of taxation gold and silver plate, pleasure carriages, watches and jewelry of all kinds, and household fur-

proposed to be raised by my amendment was drawn from the large capitalists and more wealthy classes, still the largest pro-portion of the burdens of Government would fall upon the

I have said I regard Mr. Ritchie as an unsafe counsellor; ould not dare to follow his advice even if I were disposed to seek it. In order to show how unsafe and how dangerous would be to be guided by his counsels, I will read some of his violent attacks upon Gen. Jackson, and also give the opinion which Gen. Jackson entertained of him. I read extracts taken from the Richmond Enquirer at the time when Gen. Jackson's

name was before the country as a candidate of the Republican party:
"We cannot consent to lend a hand toward the election of such a man as Andrew Jackson."
"We would deprecate his election as a curse upon our

"One who, in any great crisis, would convert the whole country isto one great camp, and would reduce almost every thing under martial law."

"Compare him with Adams and Crawford, and how inferior "Compare him with Adams and Crawford, and how inferior must be be."

must he be."

"We can commend General Jackson's modesty in retiring from the Senate and the bench, where he discovered the superior qualifications of other people. Can we say as much for his modesty when he is now aspiring to the highest office in

He is too little of a statesman, too rash, too violent in his mper, his measures too much inclined to arbitrary govern-ent, to obtain the humble support of the editor of this paper."
"What kind of a President would this great civilian make? A gentleman who cannot interpret the plain expression of one law; and yet would be called upon to administer all the laws of the land! One whose ideas are so purely military that he would transmute a traitor into a spy, or would punish treason, not by the civic courts, but by a court martial."

These were the opinions entertained by Mr. Ritchie of Gen. lackson. Do you think, sir, that he would be a safe adviser for a Democrat who has drawn largely from the opinions of that great man in the formation of his political co looks upon his veto messages as a text-book to guide the Re-publican in the path of safety? I shall not call upon him for advice, but most respectfully decline to follow any he may

But General Jackson placed on record his estimate of Mr Ritchie's character. I read from the letters of Judge Brackenridge :

enridge:

"I have often heard him (Jackson) use these emphatic words:
'Ritchie is the greatest scoundrel in America.' And in one of
these letters he uses the following language, which deserves to
be engraved in letters of brass:

"I see that I am attacked in Congress by Cooke, Whitman,
and Williams, aided by that infamous press, the Richmond
Enquirer. If such a corrupt press as the Richmond Enquirer
were to approbate my conduct, I should think that in some
unguarded moment I had committed some great moral impropriett.'"

with deserting the tariff of 1846, and with laboring to dewith deserting the tariff of 1846, and with laboring to dewith deserting the tariff of 1846, and with laboring to dewith the sense of its passage. This is not true, and in his last moments contemplated the displacement of the last stages of its passage. This is not true, and in his last moments contemplated the displacement of the last stages of its passage. This is not true, and in his last moments contemplated the displacement of the last of which was to defeat bill. My votes will be found consistent with each other with the sentiments declared in my speech on that sub-burrence with the amendment of the Senate, I voted twice the intention or the office to which was peech on that sub-burrence with the amendment of the Senate, I voted twice the intention or delegates to a county convention in the same hour in which I gave the vote of non-tarks. But the faithful and tried servants of the party, Blair and Rives, who had stood by us in our hour of peril, who had stood by us in our hour of peril, who had safely carried us through the most trying and eventful struggle in the annals of party warfare, were threat aside. What were the reasons assigned for this \* Did any one ever question their integrity as partisans or as men \* Their ability and energy were never doubted; but it was said that they had assembly incurred in its prosecution \* No soone was this search of the Republican party of a State, will either he or his friends inform the public whether he did not write to Maine, with a view to influence the Governor to appoint a particular individual search to the search of the Republican party. He predicted that dividual a dispersance of Mr. Buchanan to come of a State, even of a county or township, when the great Republican party of the purpose of controlling that convention and securing the election of delegates to a county convention he as securing the election of Gen. Cameron. General respective the annals of party warfare, were threat aside. What was not energy were never doubted; but it was said that they had as-sailed so roughly many Democrats as to make them obnoxious to a considerable portion of the party. True, they did assail with vigor, and justiy too, many professed and pretended Democrais. It was at a time when treason was rife in our ranks, when the Bank of the United States had openly entered the when the Bank of the United States had openly entered the political arena and was buying up, like cattle in the market, presses and the people's Representatives. And yet Blair and Rives, during the whole twelve years of Jackson's and Van Buren's administrations, never denounced half as many members of the party as has this querulous and waspish old man. They denounced for good cause; he without reason or just foundation. Take the members of the last Congress, and of the case houded and forty Demograte of which it was conthe one hundred and forty Democrats of which it was com-posed, there cannot be found twenty whose skirts are free from the direct or indirect censures of this reviler of Gen. Jackson. Those who sustained appropriations for internal improvements, embracing a large share of the Democratic representation in Congress, have been duly read out of the party, unchurched from its communion, and set over to the Whigs. In the "Union" of December 16, 1847, all such are censured as co-operating with the Whigs "to oppose the war, to compel the Administration to withdraw the army, to embarrass the Republican party and elevate the Whig candidate to the Presidency."

Next came those who in the late Congress opposed a tax upon tea and coffee. All will remember the severity with which the anathemas of the "Union" were poured out upon the heads of this class of sinners. At one time there was no redemption or salvation for those who opposed the principles of free trade; and last, but in due season, are heard the thunders of this organ against those who support this policy and ders of this organ against those who support this policy and

of free trade; and last, but in due season, are neard the thunders of this organ against those who support this policy, and honestly seek to carry it out by a resort to direct taxation to meet the heavy expenditures of a foreign war.

But the editor of the Union has other and deeper sins to answer for than any I have yet charged upon him. He labored to destroy the administration of Mr. Van Buren in the crisis of its fate. He opposed that greatest and most wholesome of

ed to destroy the administration of Mr. Van Buren in the crisis of its fate. He opposed that greatest and most wholesome of all measures that engaged the attention and enlisted the support of the Republican party of modern times, the Independent Treasury, recommended by Mr. Van Buren, whose Administration reflects the highest honor on the Democratic party, and will constitute a bright page in the history of the republic. I read again from the Richmond Enquirer:

"This scheme [the Independent Treasury] is wicked, because it can only be said to be a wanton experiment to discredit the present State banks, and would essentially aid Mr. Biddle and his bank in breaking them down."

"Let it once get foothold, and all the restraints of the Constitution will be broken down, with the liberties of the people."

"The institution and establishment of subtreasuries at all the necessary and commercial points in the United States would cost the Government several millions of dollars. Strong houses, with vaults, chests, bars, bolts, and locks, would be necessary, with a regular corps of watchmen and an additional set of officers. To blind the public, the scheme might be commenced with very few new officers, but they would soon be increased to any number actually necessary."

"For the benefit of Mr. Gouge's argument we will suppose all the State banks put down, their charters repealed, and, if you please, the Fanny Wright doctrines carried out as far as its advocates desire; all grants to lands annulled; debts, contracts, credits, and slavery abolished; marriages and our obligations to morality and religion abrogated; and every thing we want to be purchased or sacrificed by the actual payment of gold and silver; and in what would we be improved?"

"We go for the sound State banks—those which will answer the purposes of the Government; those which are honest in their wishes and scalous in their efforts to resume specie payments—in preference to the Treasury system, so called, that, in the first place, it will enlarge the Executiv

Where will you find more gross and outrageous assaults upon this measure, should you search the most violent Whig papers of the time? This is the man who shortly after was upon his knees, a suppliant for mercy, imploring forgiveness for himself and his fellow-traitors, Rives and Tallmadge, and begging to be received once more into the party. This is the man who now denounces and reads Democrats out of the par-ty by the score. Thee, he was anxious to be taken in upon any terms, even on trial; now, he has grown so arrogant and esuming as to erect a platform on which all must stand. These attacks upon me, after all, have not come so unex-

pectedly. I anticipated them before I left home; and in a pub-lic meeting of my constituents told them I was a marked man by this old dotard; that if it were in the power of his press to destroy my standing, he would do it. But I bid him defiance.

My people know me, and are beginning pretty well to understand him and those who use him. I could easily save myself from these assaults if I were as vacillating as he has been. There would be no difficulty between Mr. Ritchie and myself if one day I would support a great measure on principle, and to the yoke and wear the collar of a certain aspirant for the Presidency, in whose interest the "Union" is enlisted, and for whose elevation it is laboring. If I would make myself an instrument in his hands, (which God forbid !) I have no there would be an abundance of grace and mercy for me. The Abraham's bosom of "Father Ritchie" is wid enough and warm enough for all sorts of sinners except myself. Those who opposed the tariff-I do not wish to derstood as consuring them-have been received back into the fold of the party; those who opposed the Administration on the question of improvements of rivers and harbors, although excommunicated, have received absolution; for even the flagrant sin of opposition to the tax on tea and coffee, I think there has been forgiveness; and I verily believe that I, although the greatest of sinners, might be forgiven even for the PROVISO if I would enlist under the banner of a certain aspirant for the Presidency. I have formed my deliberate opinions and estimates of this man, and I declare I prefer any r man named by the Republican party as a candidate for the Presidency, either Cass, Dallas, or Woodbury, nay, even Mr. Calhoun himself; he is a bold, frank man, who meets all questions fairly, never evading or dodging the issues they

Sir, simultaneously, on the 25th of December, the "Union" in this city, and the "Pennsylvanian," a paper published one hundred and fifty miles distant, came out with articles abusive and denunciatory of myself. The Editor of the latter paper was in this city at the time, and from the similarity of the charges preferred against me, I have no doubt that the attacks were arranged and preconcerted. My prostration was determined upon because it was believed that my opposition to this Presidential aspirant was uncompromising and unyielding. Again: the article which I have been noticing, which appeared in the Union of the 3d, was also, as I am informed, accompanied by a similar attack in the Pennsylvanian of the same date, and they are both the leading organs of the scheming, ambitious candidate. The one in Philadelphia is known to be devoted entirely to his interest, edited by his protege, who is in the receipt of \$1,500 of the public patronage The who is in the receipt of \$1,500 of the public patronage. The singular coincidence of these attacks, both in time, character, and circumstance, leaves no doubt upon my mind as to the source from which they come, or the reasons that prompt them. That aspirant may send papers and documents into my county to men, of whose names he has never heard, except as they have been furnished, marked "with the kind respects of ———." Yet he will find the Democracy of respects of \_\_\_\_\_," Yet he will find the Democracy of that county firm in their attachment to their principles, and like a wall to those who oppose them. Talk of him as a capdidate for the Presidency! With him as their candidate they do not be the presidency. would meet with a most overwhelming and most disastrous defeat. He the candidate of the Republican party—the reviler of Madison! the opponent of the war! It is idle; and his friends begin to see it and know it.

The true reasons for this assault upon me are, first, my adherence to the recoviso; and, next, my unwillingness to favor the pretensions of this man. I have no candidate, no particular favorite; but I prefer either of the Democrats who have been named to this man. I have a right to these pre-ferences, to enjoy them and to express them. I doubt not who had just addressed them. It seemed to him that it nearthat for so doing a portion of the press of my State will assail by always happened in every community that some spirit of and denounce me. But I intend to preserve all such, and doubt not but the ear-mark will be found upon them, and that to the eminence others occupied, to endeavor to pull such perdoubt not but the ear-mark will be found upon them, and that upon inquiry it will be discovered that they are in the receipt of patronage from him, or obtained through his influence. I believe, but for the large patronage employed, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania would have declared its preference for some other man for the Presidency. Here, sir, men are denounced, proscribed, read out of the party for no other offence than demanding that the free soil of the country shall be preserved for free men, and for proposing to tax the wealth of the country, and make it contribute its due share towards the expenses of the war and the payment of the public debt.

Senator in the place of Mr. Fairfield? He can interfere in the affairs of a State, even of a county or township, when it suits his own purposes and advances his own interests. Pending an election of delegates to a county convention he can send, or cause to be sent, papers marked with his "kind respects" for the purpose of controlling that convention and securing the election of delegates favorable to himself for the Presidency. But when the great Republican party of Pennsylvania call upon him to stand by its usages, sustain its integrity and its character, then he can take refuge behind his office; then he has even a squeamish sense of the proprieties of his position. This man the candidate of the Republican party! We are not driven to such an extremity. He may carry the delegates from Pennsylvania in the national convention, but they will be of no service in securing a nomination. tion, but they will be of no service in securing a nomination. If of the right material they might be of value in the trading and trafficking which too frequently characterizes such bodies. He numbers in the ranks of his supporters many of the best and soundest Republicans of that State, but there is scarcely a trading, trafficking, unprincipled politician within its borders who is not collisted under his banner.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said that a good many would like to know to whom the gentleman from Pennsylvania re-

ferred by name.

Mr. WILMOT. I have no doubt but that every gentleman present knows the individual to whom I have reference. But I am not in the habit of speaking in the dark. I refer to the Secretary of State; and I verily believe that one if not the main cause for these assaults upon me is to be found in my opposition to him. I repeat, no one who maintains his independence and his manhood, who refuses to enlist as a parindependence and his mannood, who recessed the friendship, tisan in his cause, can ever find favor, much less friendship, at his hands. Why did George W. Woodward's head fall in

Pennsylvania, interposed to make explanations.

Mr. WILMOT yielded the floor,

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, said he wished to put the

ke his seat. Mr. BROWN. I have done, sir.

Mr. WILMOT then resumed, and said it seemed his narks had roused his colleague.

Mr. BROWN. Only to put right a matter of fact, sir. Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, desired to say

Mr. WILMOT refused to yield the floor. He said he desired to set himself right in relation to the remarks of the gentleman from Philadelphia, (Mr. Brown.) He said he was not responsible for the action of others. In the second place, he was not opposed to the election of Mr. Woodward. And, thirdly, he had no idea or expectation of being elected Senator of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania; none at all. He was in favor of George W. Woodward. When Mr. Cameron was elected he was not in Harrisburg, and he had no more idea of being elected Senator

and he had no more idea of being elected Senator that any other gentleman in his country.

Some conversation here took place between Mr. BROWN and Mr. WILMOT in an under tone. When he could be again heard Mr. WILMOT was explaining that he had been nominated, with some hundred others; that he had been spoken of by some friends; but that he had not five friends spoken of by some friends; but that he had not five friends there, and how then could he have had any chance of an and he cared not longer to speak of a man who acted under the impulse of personal feelings. This House well knew how improper it was to speak of a gentleman under the influence of such feelings, and to the intelligence of the House he should leave it. What personal feelings could prompt Mr. Buchanan to superinduce Mr. Ritchie to write such an article as that which had been read? there, and how then could be have had any chance of an election? He solemnly declared that George W. Woodward was his first choice. As to the friend alluded to, he took him into a room and told him that his declarations respecting Mr.

had consumed too much of his time before. He wished distinctly to say that the gentleman from Philadelphia labored under a wrong impression. That he was opposed to Mr. Woodward was not true. The gentleman from Philadelphia had no record to show that he was. Mr. Woodward was his friend. He desired to see Mr. Woodward in the United States Senate more than any other man, both on account of his personal relations with him and his eminent talents. And, in relation to the judgeship, he said that his friends believed that Mr. Woodward had been struck down with the consent of the Secretary of State. [Mr. Brows made some obsernot he who reported what they believed. He (Mr could not prove it on the Secretary of State as facts were proved in courts of justice; but he again declared that Mr. Woodward's friends so believed; and this he

Mr. Buchanan did not come out and vindicate the party. That he did know. It might be asked what all this had to do with a personal explanation? To which he would reply, that he was showing his constituents why he was assailed here and in Philadelphia. It was not because he had betrayed the cause of labor or the interests of the people; it was be-cause he would not submit to walk the plank Mr. Ritchie had laid down, or attached himself to the car of a particular aspirant to the Presidency. That was the reason. But why should he be so assailed? He appealed to his whole con duct to show that he advocated the general principles of the party. He had supported all the great questions by acting uniformly with the Administration. He had sustained all the great party measures with no more difference on other points than had characterized some other gentlemen. But because he differed as to the way to raise money to carry on the war; because he was opposed to taxing labor by the im-position of a duty on tea and coffee, desiring rather to tax jewelry and other property, he was to be driven out of the party. That was the reason, that was the pretence for it-As well might some Western members be accused of descri-ing the Administration because they had not agreed with the Administration on every point. He was with the Adminis-tration on the questions of war and the acquisition of terribecause he desired it to be free to erritory, was that a reason why he should be denounced? When had it become a doctrine of the Democratic party that they must be in favor of extending slavery over free soil? He had not abaned the cause entrusted to him; he had not been unfaithful to the cause of the laboring man; but he was not willing to stand on the platform that Mr. Ritchie might lay down in all things; and, further, he chose to act on his own preferences for a candidate for the Presidency.

Here the SPEAKER announced the expiration of ntleman's hour.

Mr. BRODHEAD then desired to make a brief explanation.

Mr. ROOT objected. Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL said if the gentleman persisted in s objection he should move a suspension of the rules.

Mr. ROOT still objected, observing that the explanation

ould be reserved for another day. Mr. THOMPSON desired to make an explanation now, if is colleague did not.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL said he did too.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, then rose and said that

But, further, his colleague had alluded to analys at nome tion the subscriber's military saddle was adopted as the reg tion the party thus stricken down, to vindicate its usages' to the nomination of a Mr. Woodward. Now, the had lived as long in Pennsylvania as his friend—he would be clare he thought it improper for him to interfere in the affairs title by his attack on one of their most-prominent citizens—to the colleague had alluded to analys at nome tion the subscriber's military saddle was adopted as the reg lation standle of the army, unanimously and in the most core lation saddle of the army, unanimously and in the most core lation the subscriber's military saddle was along in regard to the nomination of a Mr. Woodward. Now, the saddle of the army, unanimously and in the most core lation the subscriber's military saddle was long in Pennsylvania as his friend—his of the army and the saddl

Mr. THOMPSON interposed to stop the remarks of his colleague, who had had his hour, and had occupied it quite satisfactorily to himself, doubtless, if to the satisfaction of no-body else. He had never heard of Mr. Buchanan refusing permission to publish any correspondence. He had heard that Mr. Buchanan addressed an open, fair, and above-board letter to a committee.

that Mr. Buchanan addressed an open, nar, and above-board letter to a committee.

But he would proceed. It was unjust to rake up old charges against Mr. Buchanan, unless they were well founded, which some of these made by his colleague he knew were not. His colleague might have believed them to be well founded. There was, however, sometimes a resort to imagination when facts did not exist. He would here say that there never was Buchanan. His popularity was spontaneously bestowed by the people, on account of his purity of character and great ability. This was exhibited in their primary meetings, as well as in their county and city conventions; and at the Convention of the 4th March, Mr. Buchanan would have one hundred votes out of one hundred and thirty-three delegates. Yes, and the Democratic party in his colleague's Congressional district would vote for Mr. Buchanan. He would un-Mr. WILMOT yielded the floor,
Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylsania, said he wished to put the gentleman right now as to one point, so as to put the matter at rest. His colleague had taken occasion, abusing the privilege which had been afforded him by the House, to make an attacked had no privilege of reply. So much for the gentleman's chivalry. But to proceed. He (Mr. B.) was at Harrisburg immediately before Mr. Woodward was nominated for the United States Senate, and he knew that a large number of gentlemen to whom his colleague alluded were not in favor of Mr. Woodward. He knew, further, that his colleague's bosom friend was not in favor of Mr. Woodward; and, beyond that, his colleague (Mr. Wilkor) came there with the expectation to obtain the nomination for himself. [Great excitement.] He (Mr. B.) knew the fact. It was tried, and he could show his colleague the groundlessness of his positions. [There were loud cries of order. Mr. Baowx, who spoke under great excitement, was frequently interrupted, and much confusion prevailed through the House.]

The SPEAKER interposed, and remarked that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Browx) was not in order. Mr. BROWN. I have done, sir.

Yes, and the Democratic party in his colleague's Congression didistrict way, that, notwithstanding all the efforts that might detake to say, that, notwithstanding all the efforts that might detake to say, that, notwithstanding all the efforts that might detake to say, that, notwithstanding all the efforts that might detake to say, that, notwithstanding all the efforts that might detake to say, that, notwithstanding all the efforts that might detake to say, that, notwithstanding all the efforts that might detake to say, that, notwithstanding all the efforts that might detake to say, that, notwithstanding all the efforts that might detake to say, that, notwithstanding all the efforts that might be made in the Susquehana Congressional district ones, that he secure in the Susquehana Congressional district ones, the leader on one ountry, the courtry

[Loud cries of "order."]
The SPEAKER called the gentleman from Pennsylvania to order.

Mr. WILMOT. Oh, I have no objection to it.
Mr. CHARLES J. INGERSOLL rose to a question of order. He had this day heard the Chair say that it was out of order to say that a man had forfeited respect; now, he never heard of a rule which made that contrary to order.

ter.]
The SPEAKER reiterated his decision that the gentle The SPEAKER reiterated his decision that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Thompson) was out of order.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL. In what respect? I shall have to appeal from the decision of the Chair on that point.

Mr. THOMPSON resumed, and said he did not desire to violate the rules or deviate from the courtesies of the House. He wished the House, however, to know that all these diversities of the thouse, however, to know that all these diversities.

sities of opinion were on personal grounds—entirely personal; and he cared not longer to speak of a man who acted under

Mr. WILMOT entered into a conversation from his seat The SPEAKER called him to order.

Mr. THOMPSON said he would take the explanation of

into a room and told him that his declarations respecting Mr. Woodward were not pleasing to him, (Mr. W.)

Mr. BROWN desired the gentleman to yield the floor that he might explain.

Mr. WILMOT refused to yield the floor; the gentleman had consumed too much of his time before. He wished distinctly to say that the gentleman from Philadelphia labored under a wrong impression. That he was opposed to Mr. Woodward was not true. The gentleman from Philadelphia had no record to show that he was. Mr. Woodward was his friend. He desired to see Mr. Woodward in the United States of Pennsylvania; and would instigate any person to write such productions to induce the Democracy to speak their sentiments respecting his colleague? Mr. Buchanan warred not with his colleague. He desired it not. He never had warred with him; and he (Mr. T.)

would promise his colleague that he never would.

Mr. WILMOT was understood to ask Mr. Thompson if
he had not franked something to his (Mr. W.'s) district?

Mr. THOMPSON replied that he might have franked documents to go there, but he knew not it he had. He had, at vations from his seat.] The gentleman said it was not a fact; but he said the friends of Mr. Woodward believed it. If it meeting in Philadelphia for transmission to the people, but he was not so he wished to do no injustice; but Mr. Woodward's left in the request of a gentleman, franked the proceedings of a meeting in Philadelphia for transmission to the people, but he was not aware that Mr. Buchanan knew of it. He never friends so believed. been, if he had, of a lofty conspiracy to interfere with the standing of his colleague in his own district! The idea was monstrous. He never could bear to turn back and traduce any body, especially a man from his own State-a man o inence of character and standing as the Secretar State-a man identified with Democracy and with the old hero, Gen. Jackson. But he had risen with no intention to speak in this disjointed manner, nor was it necessary. Mr. Suchanan was a man whose character was written in the diplomacy of the country in a manner never to be obliterate It might not have been necessary that he should say this. He should not have risen at all if his colleague had made his speech in Pennsylvania. But it was made here, among strangers to Mr. Buchanan, many of the members being here for the first time. Those to whom Mr. Buchanan was more intimately known—the electors of his own State—had in structed their delegates to their convention to put forth Mr.
Buchanan, and to insist upon his nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. There were, he believed, from eighty to ninety already appointed.

He thanked the House for its indulgence. He had nothing

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ward orders. All orders through the post office, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

A branch of the establishment is located on 14th street, for

the convenience of citizens to call and select for themselves.

In this establishment are now about twelve thousand apple and twenty thousand peach trees, of size suitable for this

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL said he did too.

Mr. BOTT'S moved a suspension of the rules to give the gentlemen from Pennsylvania an opportunity to be heard; of the proprietor, can be confidently recomme ded as genuine, and will be supplied fresh dug from the ground.

JOSHUA PEARCE.

feb 9-lawift15th Ap [Union]

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than demanding that the free soil of the country shall be preserved for free men, and for proposing to tax the wealth of the country, and make it contribute its due share towards the expenses of the war and the payment of the public debt. How was it, sir, in Pennsylvania, when the integrity of the Democratic party was stuck down, its candidate for United States Senator defeated, by a combination of Whigs, Natives, and a few unsound Democrats; when chicanery triumphed over party usages, and prostrated as pure, as noble, and as talented a man as breathes the air of our mountain hills—how was it then? Were there any denunciations for those who had brought about this defeat and overthrow of our party? How was it when the Democracy of Pennsylvania appealed to those in high places here to stand by and sustain the party thus stricken down, to vindicate its usages? Then, sir, this man, whose eves are directed to the White MPROVED SADDLE-TREES,-The subscribe lation saddle of the army, unanimously and in the most cor plimentary terms, pronounced it, from their own experience